

In re application of	:	DEAS Alexander Roger, et. al.
Serial No.	:	09/985,725
Filed	:	11/06/2001
Art unit	:	2687
Examiner	:	Bhattacharya, Sam

1. The Examiner asserts that a communication system as claimed in claim 1 is the same matter as described in the prior art by Kudou.

The Applicant believes that the invention as disclosed in the application materials differs from the prior art Kudou radio type selective calling receiver, as it will become evident from the following explanations.

1.1 The Examiner asserts that Kudou discloses “a communication system including a driving circuit 12 having a driver...and a receiving circuit ...for receiving main signal...”.

However, as follows from the description, column 3, lines 56 – column 4, 16, Kudou describes “a selective calling **receiver** employing a modulation system.” In other words, the amplifier 12 called by the Examiner “a driver”, as well as filter 13, mixers 14 and 17, further filters 14 and 16, oscillators 15 and 18, **are all parts of the same “selective calling receiver”**, and hence, **none of these units**, neither separately, nor in combination, can serve to form a “**communication system**”, which necessitates to comprise **a driving circuit and a receiving circuit**, and which is the matter of interest in the present invention.

No communication system is described by Kudou.

1.2. Further, a receiver disclosed by Kudou relates to radio type calling receiver with automatic gain control.

According to an electronic dictionary, “a gain” is “an increase in signal power, voltage, or current by an amplifier, expressed as the ratio of output to input. Also called *amplification*.” Thus, the known **receiver with automatic gain control is, in another words, an amplifier**, which accomplishes automatic gain control in accordance with an electric field strength of received signals and, moreover, it relates to the field of **radio communication apparatuses**.

Contrary, the present invention relates to **a communication system comprising a transmitting and a receiving circuit for driving data over a communication cable**, as follows from the “Field of the Invention”. The phenomena occurring in radio type apparatuses and communication cables have different nature and exhibit different problems.

The problem of the present invention is defined clearly in the application:

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“Contemporary high speed communication systems transmit a signal down a line with a terminating voltage and terminating resistance, normally located near the receiver. The effect of the transmitter is to send a fully saturated digital signal into the transmission line at the same impedance as the line itself such that any reflections from impedance anomalies in the line do not cause further reflections from the transmitter. The receiver has a terminating load at the same impedance as the transmission line. The terminating resistances are arranged in very high speed systems to create a terminating voltage that is typically the median of the voltage value of the 1 and 0 of the digital signal.

When the operation of these systems is analysed in detail, it is apparent that the threshold is near but often not at the terminating voltage and that the hysteresis of the receiver is in the order of a few millivolts, even though the signal swing is typically one to three volts. This means that when the signal is transmitted, only one percent of the time taken to slew the signal from a 0 to a 1 is actually changing the value at the receiver.”

Thus, the problem solved by the invention is to reduce the voltage swing.

The above problem has **nothing in common** with the problem solved by the Kudou.

Thus, the receiver disclosed by Kudou has no “controlled output voltage or current level”. The receiver has no levels at all. As follows from the description, column 2, lines 53- 55, “the receiver further comprises a power source which provides an **intermittent voltage** to the converter.”

The receiver uses a modulated signal, so that “controlling output voltage and current levels” would be senseless for this type of the receiver.

Further, there is no **hysteresis of the driver**. As follows from the description of US 6,374,097, column 2, lines 49-52, “the selective calling receiver is of either super **heterodyne type** or direct convention type for receiving a radio signal.”

Further, no “reproducing circuit” can be formed by signal processor 30 and voltage to current converter 50; no **terminating voltage** in lines 48-52 of column 4, while it mentions **the intermittent voltage**, that is not the same.

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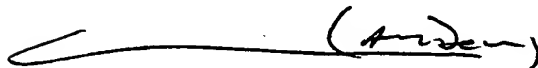
The Applicant believes the difference is already evident, thus permitting to avoid further discussing this matter.

However, to further clarify the subject matter of the invention, the Applicant submits herewith Amended Claims similar to the claims granted in the corresponding European Patent.

Based on the above, the Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner's reconsideration of the application materials.

Please feel free to contact the Applicant's representative directly using the details below.

Respectfully submitted,



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Enclosure: Claim Listing